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SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1918

—Patriotism is the morality of poli-
tics, it is the religion of citizenship.
—Henry R. Rathbone.

Be at the Polls

The Republican, a week ago printed an address
get ready to go to the polls. The city election will
be held on Tuesday. The only sure thing is that
a heavy vote will be cast. The people are awakened.
They want a voice in the city government for the
next two years and they will probably keep an eye
on it thereafter.

Whatever has been the fault of the municipal
government in the past, the people have largely
been to blame for. They have allowed it to run
itself without watching. No government or any
other kind of machinery will run long and well
without attention.

On account of the inattention and the absence
from the polls of so large a part of the voting popu-
lation, the conduct of affairs has been left over since
we have had a commission form of government to
a minority. Minorities are usually selfish. Their
interest is largely personal. They control elected
officials for the officials owe their election to them.

But it is different now. We think that not fewer
than 6000 voters will be heard at the election on Mon-
day. Whoever shall be elected then will be responsible
to a very large part of the population.

Be one of the 6000.

Build the Verde Dam

The Republican, a week ago printed an address
by Judge Kibbey on the subject of impounding the
waters of the Verde and making that a part of the
Salt River project. This subject naturally divides
itself into two parts—the advantages of such an
addition to the present reclamation project and the
cost of such an addition. The cost of any under-
taking is always, and properly the first consideration.

It is shown by Judge Kibbey, though for lack
of space we will not follow his calculations in de-
tail, that the cost of the project as it now stands,
on a basis of 185,000 acres against which assess-
ments are levied to meet the cost of the project,
is \$10,166,921.97, is \$54.95 an acre.

The estimated cost of a dam on the Verde river
ranges, according to the type of dam to be con-
structed as follows: For the cheapest, a rock-filled
dam with concrete face, \$965,172.60; a reinforced
multiple arch dam, \$1,503,378.80; gravity section
masonry dam, \$2,503,877.60.

It is further estimated that the impounding of
the waters of the Verde would add 20,000 acres to
the project, making the total acreage on which
assessments would be levied, 215,000. On this basis
the cost of the completed project, if the highest type
of dam were used would be \$55.89 an acre or 94 cents
more than the present assessment against each of the
185,000 acres under the Salt River project. If the
second type of dam were used the assessment would
be \$54.38 or 57 cents less an acre for the pro-
ject as it now stands.

There are two things that have not been taken
into account in the foregoing calculation. One is
the matter of interest and the other is an item of
\$100,000 which will have to be returned to the owners
of 20,000 acres of land originally included in the pro-
ject, the owners having subscribed to the stock of
the association, but whose lands were excluded when
the acreage was reduced to 185,000.

Now, as to the advantages or needs for an en-
larged project. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the
advantages of an enlarged farming area and the
cheaper cost per acre of the maintenance and man-
agement of a larger project. But, more than all,
there is the greater, the absolute security against an
inadequate water supply. It is true that since the
Roosevelt dam was filled four years ago there has
been an adequate supply, but those who have lived
in the valley for many years remember that there
have been long periods of consecutive years in which
the dam would not have been filled in any year.
Therefore, it may be easily apprehended that such
consecutive years, cycles, we may call them, will
come again and there will be need of supplemental
water.

The geography of the country drained by the
Verde is quite different from the watershed of the
Salt. Rains in the former region are more fre-
quent and consequently we have more frequent floods
in the Verde, coming often at times of the year
when there are never floods in the Salt. It is true
that the volume of water in the Verde is the average
year by no means equals the volume of the Salt.

Thus, we have in favor of the enlarged project,
with one type of dam an actual reduction of 57 cents
an acre, and with the other and the highest type, an
increase of only 94 cents an acre over the present
assessment. On the side of advantages we have a
permanent guaranty against water shortage.

The proposed building of a dam on the Verde
is to our mind, necessary to the completion of the
Salt River project, to the supplying to the "dry
lands" within the project an assured water supply at
all times; to the solidification of the great agricul-
tural region the project was designed to serve. And
all this the members of the Water Users at the
election next Tuesday, may bring about.

Every consideration is in favor of the enlargement
of the project; there is none against it. There was
never a more one-sided proposition.

Loyalty Must Be Uncompromising

The time has come now when every citizen must
stand up and be accurately counted, for or against
the United States. It must be made known whether
he is 100 per cent American or whether

he is pro German. If he is anything less than 100
per cent American he must be classified as pro-
German.

Two things must force the government thus to
differentiate and classify those who are in this country
whether of native American stock or of foreign birth
or decent. The first thing is the absolute necessity,
now more evident than ever before, that the whole
national energy, every effort, national and individual
and every dollar must be thrown into the scale against
the Germans. In order that this may be done, there
must be no Germans in the rear; there must be none
to hinder our efforts. The spy, menacing as he is,
is less deadly than the pro-German poison conveyed
in whispers among small communities, the effect of
which is to dull the sense of alarm, to withhold sub-
scriptions to the nation's need, to reduce the de-
termination with which we should regard German aims;
in short, to affect America with a paralysis.

That is one reason why the nation must move
decisively against pro-Germanism and half-German-
ism at home. It has so far been too easy and lenient
in its dealings with traitors and half traitors. A
consequence has been that the people of many com-
munities, driven to justifiable anger against persons
of German sympathy have resorted to mob violence
against them. The Associated Press dispatches of
the last two days have described two such oc-
currences.

If there is no other way to deal with traitors, the
mob way is better than no way.

But at best, it is a demoralizing and dangerous
way. The mob is often indiscriminate. In its fury
it often directs itself against the innocent as well
as the guilty.

Only an orderly force should be employed in ren-
dering harmless those who would obstruct the nation in
its conduct of the war. Flagrant crimes against the
country in such a time as this should be punishable
by death as they are in other countries. Less flagrant
offenses should be met by the internment of the
offenders during the period of the war.

A Good Start

The Phoenix Tribune is a new weekly lately
started in Phoenix and we believe it will be suc-
cessful. It is devoted to the interests of the colored
residents of the community. It is edited, owned and
managed by one man, A. R. Smith who says it is
his first venture into journalism.

It that case his work is miraculously clever, his
paper is neat and clean and we are glad to see that
it is well patronized by advertisers.

We are especially attracted by an editorial ob-
servation in which it is stated that the politicians
were on the ground early but the Tribune declined
to sell its influence to any clique. It was willing as
all newspapers are to sell space for decent political
advertising. That is as far as any decent newspaper
can go. A paper which sells its editorial expression
has already hung out its sign in the Red Light district
of journalism.

A paper may be a party organ but a paper which
sticks to a party right or wrong, is only a shade
better than the one which sells its editorial expression.

It does not in the end pay a paper to be a party
organ; that is it does not pay even financially, to
say nothing of the sacrifice of its independence. It
is at the mercy of the shifting favor of the party
boss, if the party happens to be united. If not, it
must choose between the bosses of factions. It brings
upon itself the contempt of those whom it serves
and the contempt of all citizens. It is a cringing
institution.

CENTURY MAGAZINE NOTES

The air-fighter's risk! Against what extravagant
odds do they daily venture forth to offer combat!
Deadly, efficient enemies above; countless missiles
in flight; an overlooked defect in construction, in ma-
terial, in engine power, or fuel; nature, with its fogs
and snows, gales of wind and holes in the air—all
unite against the life of the dauntless air fighter.
History never recorded similar heroism against such
desperate odds. Furthermore, all this amazing science
of war-flying is in the hands of boys and youths.
Rarely do we find a successful airman forty years
of age. Lieutenant-Colonel Piccolo of Italy, with a
score of seventeen aeroplanes brought down to date,
is the only one in the world who has reached this age.
On the other hand, fully a score of celebrated fighting
aces are under the age of twenty. "Plane Tales from
the Skies," is the title of an article, announced for
the April Century, by Laurence La Tourette Driggs,
which will narrate some of the most thrilling of the
recent exploits of these young airmen. Aviation is a
young man's game. Mr. Driggs points out, and solely
by the experience and inventions of these young men
will this important arm of warfare evolve and be-
come perfected.

Certain of our American publicists are rendering
a distinct service by their investigation and discussion
of the consideration that the problems of after-the-
war reconstruction are receiving at the hands of the
several European governments. With a constructive
forethought expressed in organized action these gov-
ernments at the very time when the war is most loudly
hammering at their doors with its demands, have set
elaborate corps of experts and executives at work on
the job of charting the future and drawing up a blue-
print of policy and action that will be a national neces-
sity on the day after peace is declared. In all this
carefully planned preparation for the future which is
going on "above the battle" throughout Europe
there lies a direct challenge to the political and busi-
ness leadership of the United States. In an article
entitled, "A General Staff for Peace," announced for
the April Century, Glenn Frank is said to discuss the
importance of a national commission for reconstruction
after the war. We Americans have never ac-
quired the habit of group thinking and collective re-
search on public problems, and one of Mr. Frank's
concrete proposals is for the working out of an
American "peace book" which would create a sound
fact basis from which our political, business, labor and
educational leadership can operate in the future.

When, after crossing the unimpressive Urals, the
American finds himself in European Russia, he looks
out upon an agriculture totally unfamiliar to him.
The fields are full of long, narrow strips like the rag-
carpet of olden time, in which this inch of blue repre-
sented a discarded shirt, and that broad breadth of
gray embodied an old army blanket. The strips run
from two to ten yards wide, and the contrast between
adjacent strips indicates that they have been tilled
by different persons. One section will be new, the
next one tumbling down. One section will be of
poles, while the one beyond will be of rails. There
are no farm houses about the fields, but every few
miles we see a gray huddle of thatched, unpainted
huts, and from it in all directions wind paths to the
cultivated land. The influence of this and other con-
ditions upon Russian agricultural life is said to form
the subject of an article on "Soil Hunger in Russia,"
by Edward Alsworth Ross, to appear in the April
Century. Professor Ross, has just returned from an
extensive tour of observation in Russia, as the Cen-
tury's special correspondent. The world may see in
this new republic in the course of a few years, he
says, a more extensive readjustment of property
rights than society has ever undertaken.

IN THE ABSENCE OF CLERGY

Some time ago a dinner was given in New York
at which a well-known actor, who is something of a
freethinker along theological lines, sat at the guest-
table. When the hour for starting the feast arrived
the toastmaster, a very religious man, discovered that
no minister of the Gospel was present, though sev-
eral had been invited. In this emergency he turned
to the actor and asked him to say grace.

The actor rose, bowed his head, and in the midst
of a deep hush said fervently:
"There being no clergyman present, let us thank
God!"—Saturday Evening Post.

ORATORS OF BOTH PARTIES SOON
START CAMPAIGN IN WISCONSIN

Above—Senator Watson of Indiana and Vice President Marshall. Below—
Senator Sterling of South Dakota and Governor Cox of Ohio.

With the special senatorial election in Wisconsin at hand, both the
Republican and Democratic parties have started the most vigorous
campaigning in that state, sending a large number of campaign orators.
The Democratic speakers will include, among others, Vice President Mar-
shall and Governor Cox of Ohio, while the Republican speakers will include
Senators Thomas J. Sterling of South Dakota and James E. Watson of
Indiana.

THIS MESSAGE SENT
TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The following letter is being sent to
337 Sunday school superintendents
and to the 50 pastors of the different
denominations in our state. Will you
be good enough to give this letter space
in your paper, and thus provide a
larger reading of the letter than will
be possible for me to give?

Dear friend and Sunday school worker:
The date of the "Continental-Wide
Children's Week" being promoted by
the International Sunday School As-
sociation is fixed for May 5 to 12.

The entire week including the two
Sundays is to be given to children's
work, rallies, institutes, conventions,
programs, sermons and other child
welfare efforts.

Mrs. Ben Wilson, secretary of the
Elementary division for the Arizona
Sunday School Association, is prepar-
ing a special letter for teachers and
workers in this division. Let us make
an unusual effort to awaken interest
in the religious training of our children.
The leaders of religious and secular
education are determined to prevent as
far as possible the child delinquency
problems, that face the other nations
at war.

Did you know that sixty million out
of one hundred million people have no
connection with any church. That
fifteen million children get no religious
guidance. That thirty-five million over
ten years of age are not members of
any church.

The State Association is ready to
cooperate with you to make this special
Children's Week count for something.
And, may I not bring to your atten-
tion, in this general letter, a few sug-
gestions along lines of our part in the
war?

I believe the church and Sunday
school should lead and set the example
in all lines of "war work" activities.

In the final analysis it will be found
that Christianity and the church won
the war.

World history has no approach to
the magnitude and the fineness of
work being done through Red Cross,
Y. M. C. A. and other relief organiza-
tions, but it is all inspired and sup-
ported by Christian teaching in the
Sunday school and church. Let us
continue and increase this support.

The war is not won yet. It may take
from seven to ten years. We may
need to give ten times as much as we
have given. "Our bit" is no longer
enough. We had better give all than
let Germany win. Many of our
people are not yet awake to the seri-
ousness of the situation. We can help
mightily by teaching and giving in-
formation in Sunday school and church
along the many lines of activity. At
the same time let us keep the "Home
Fires Burning," brightly. Our church
benevolence, home missions, local
charities, orphanage and welfare work
and, especially our Sunday school in-
terests, must be urged as never before.
Never were these worthy causes more
worth while. The Sunday school war
council of the International Associa-
tion sends out the following sugges-
tions for all schools:

First, assist in getting Red Cross
membership.

Second, cooperate with local chap-
ter in all plans and work.

Third, accept full share of work in
raising Red Cross funds.

Fourth, if you have not, take an
oath to the many lines of activity.

Fifth, sympathetic and active co-
operation with all Y. M. C. A., local
and war work.

Sixth, help conserve the food. Pro-
vide short talks in the Sunday school
on food control. Give publicity to the
work of the committee. Use the pic-
tures and illustrations provided by the
Food Administration.

Seventh, organize and help sell Thrift
Stamps and Bonds. Buy, sell, and pro-
mote the sale.

Eighth, when near by, provide teach-
ers for Bible classes in the canton-
ment.

Sincerely yours,
E. D. RALEY.

Do not wait till tomorrow—phone
that WANT AD. to The Republican
and dispose of, or get what you want.

THE KAISER'S DREAM, OR WHEN
DREAMS COME TRUE

(Jda M. Haderman, Oklahoma City)
Kaiser William died the other night.
His start for heaven was his heart's
delight;

In his kingly robe he was dressed
so gay,
Tho' his heart grew heavy along
the way.

On both sides of his pathway he
could see
Soldiers, brave as they could be.
They fired at him as he went along,
And tortured him both good and
strong.

But at last he got up to the pearly
gate
And said, "St. Peter, I know I am
late,
But a whole lot of soldiers tackled
me,
I, Kaiser William of Germany."

St. Peter enough of him had heard
And before he could say another
word
He had looked Bill over once or
twice
And shut him out of Paradise.

The Kaiser didn't know what to do.
For the first in his lifetime he felt
blue.
He thought of nations here below
And said, "To which one can I go?"

But before he could decide
The soldiers upon him had arrived;
They said, "We know where you
will go."
And dragged him down to regions
low.

But Satan said, "He can't come near
Hell! He'll spoil the people we have here.
The Kaiser didn't know what he
meant
And said, "Let me in. I'll be con-
tent."

I know right here I'll feel at home
And from this place I'll never roam.
While he stood there thinking of his
sin
A submarine then fired at him.

And a bomb lit on his old fat head.
With that he woke up in his bed.
He said, "How awful this did seem
I'm surely glad it's but a dream."

But, oh you Kaiser, don't feel gay
For Uncle Sam is on his way;
And when he's finished, well, "nuff-
said."
I'll bet you'll wish you sure were
dead.

GERMANY'S FREE COAL

(Atlantic Monthly)
In addition to their own mines, the
Germans have seized important coal
and iron mines in France, Belgium and
Poland. A vast proportion of their ore
and coal therefore costs them nothing.
Naturally, then, a German shell made
with French iron and Belgian coal costs
far less than a French shell made with
American steel and English coal. As
result, the net price of a greater part of
German munitions is much lower than
that paid by the allies.

Wanted!

One or several parties to join me
in getting together \$2,500 with which
to open up a vein of shipping ore in
the rich Superior district. It will take
60 days to do the work required and
as soon as shipments are under way
I believe every dollar invested now
will be worth ten and ultimately
much more. I am a practical min-
ing man and can give the highest
references both as to ability and in-
tegrity and can assure you that you
will get a square deal from beginning
to end. As it stands today, it is
the best showing for his returns from
a little money that I have ever seen.
If you are looking for an opportunity
to make a possible and probable large
sum of money on a small investment,
I will show you the property and
guarantee you will be satisfied after
seeing it. If interested, address at
once, Box 1453, Republican—Adv. 11

Comment from some of the
leading manufacturers in the
country on Hyder's several
articles.

The following letters complimentary to the articles which were recently
published in The Republican by John Hyder, and accorded here a great
deal of attention, have been received by Hyder Brothers. They show
the intense interest the better manufacturers have in the conduct of the
retail stores along modern lines of courteous, friendly, service-giving,
square-deal, methods. They go fully into the fact that customers who
trade at a store of known reputation along these lines is bound to be
accorded the best service, particularly at this time.

The first letter received was from the manufacturers of a nationally
known men's furnishing goods. It follows:

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Chicago, February 26, 1918.

Mr. John Hyder,
Phoenix, Arizona.
My dear Hyder:—

I am glad to receive your very interesting ad on the Ethics of
Business as demonstrated by your store. If there ever was a time
when the consumer must, to protect himself, patronize only such
stores whose policy is to handle nothing but reliable merchandise
and where the policy of real service underlies every transaction
of the store, it is now.

Good merchandise has been very difficult to secure even at
high prices. In the future it is going to be even more difficult
and the consumer will be forced to rely entirely upon the repu-
tation for fair dealing of the merchant he patronizes. No matter
how well qualified the consumer, or the merchant, or even the
distributor may be, confidence in the character and policy of the
concern from whom goods are bought is now more important than
ever.

Yours very truly

WILSON BROTHERS,
By E. M. Skinner.

The following letter was received in the same mail:

HIRSH, WICKWIRE COMPANY
Franklin & Van Buren Sts.

Chicago, February 26, 1918.

Hyder Brothers,
Phoenix, Arizona.
Gentlemen:

The writer cannot refrain from expressing his firm conviction
of the definite, absolute advertising value of educational "write-
ups" such as the copy just received. It sinks deeper and lasts
longer (sometimes a lifetime) than the splash catch, and "get
you gone" style of attraction.

Contrary to the general understanding that advertising must
be read at a glance there are countless numbers of individuals
who pore over advertising literature in the quiet of their homes.
When educational advertisements are thus read, there can be no
question of the final results.

Yours respectfully,

HIRSH, WICKWIRE CO.,
By Edward Coutanche.

Probably the greatest manufacturer of hats in the
United States is the John B. Stetson Company. A
letter received from them follows:

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY

Philadelphia, March 13, 1918.

Mr. John Hyder,
Phoenix, Arizona.
Dear Sir:

We were pleased to receive the newspaper clipping containing
your very interesting discussion on friendship. The thoughts ex-
pounded do credit to the author and we heartily subscribe to them.
The article cannot fail to be helpful both to those who read it
and to the author himself.

Thanking you for having sent us this clipping, we remain,
Yours very truly,

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY,
By W. H. Schneider, Assistant Secretary.

Three Savings
Essentials

Behind every savings account there should
be Ambition, backed by Determination, and
a Plan of accomplishment. Such accounts
do not become semi-active or dormant.
Lack of purpose is the parent of improvi-
dence. The Savings depositor who opens
an account with a definite aim is worth
more to himself and society than the one
who starts an account with the minimum
sum and hasn't any particular idea what he
is going to do with it.

Fix your mind's eye on a definite goal—a
fixed amount, by a certain time, to be used
for a specific purpose—and you will find it
stimulates ambition and hardens determina-
tion and the plan is carried out.

THE PHOENIX SAVINGS
BANK AND TRUST CO.

"Phoenix" Only Savings Bank